



VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 13.06.21.

HISTORY

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawahar Lai Nehru

Answer: c

2. Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city of

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Amritsar

Answer: a

3. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in

- (a) January 1921
- (b) February 1922
- (c) December 1929
- (d) April 1919

Answer: a

4. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?

- (a) Pressure from the British Government
- (b) Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Gandhiji's arrest
- (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

Answer: d

5. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh
- (d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

Answer: c

6. Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (b) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Baba Ramchandra
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaukat Ali
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: b

7. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lai Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of

- (a) abolition of Salt Tax
- (b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence
- (c) boycott of Simon Commission
- (d) separate electorate for the 'dalits'

Answer: b

8. The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted because

- (a) there was no British Member in the Commission.
- (b) it demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.
- (c) there was no Indian Member in the Commission.
- (d) it favoured the Muslims over the Hindus.

Answer: c

9. A form of demonstration used in the Non-cooperation Movement in which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office is

- (a) Boycott
- (b) Begar
- (c) Picketing
- (d) Bandh

Answer: c

10. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?

- (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru
- (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Answer: d

11. Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (b) C.R. Das
- (c) M.R. Jayakar
- (d) Dr B.R. Ambedkar

Answer: d

12. Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?

- (a) Swaraj Party
- (b) Justice Party
- (c) Muslim League
- (d) Congress Party

Answer: b

13. What do you mean by the term 'Begar'?

- (a) An Act to prevent plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- (b) The forced recruitment of soldiers in rural areas during World War I.
- (c) Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.
- (d) Refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities as a form of protest.

Answer: c

14. Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous 'Salt March' on 12th March 1930?

- (a) Dandi
- (b) Chauri-Chaura
- (c) Sabarmati
- (d) Surat

Answer: c

15. Which industrialist attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Dinshaw Petit
- (b) Purshottamdas Thakurdas
- (c) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (d) Seth Hukumchand

Answer: b

16. Who visualised and depicted the image of 'Bharat Mata' through a painting?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Natesa Sastri
- (d) Abanindranath Tagore

Answer: d

17. Which of the following was Mahatma Gandhi's novel method of fighting against the British?

- (a) He used violent method of stone pelting.
- (b) He used arson to burn down government offices.
- (c) He fought with the principle of 'an eye for an eye'.
- (d) He practised open defiance of law, ; peaceful demonstration, satyagraha and non-violence.

Answer: d

18. What does satyagraha mean? Choose one from the following options.

- (a) 'Satyagraha' means use of physical force to inflict pain while fighting.
- (b) 'Satyagraha' does not inflict pain, it is a : non-violent method of fighting against oppression.
- (c) 'Satyagraha' means passive resistance and is a weapon of the weak.
- (d) 'Satyagraha' was a racist method of mass agitation.

Answer: b

19. What was the purpose of imposing the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) The Rowlatt Act forbade the Indians to : qualify for administrative services.
- (b) The Rowlatt Act had denied Indians the right to political participation.
- (c) The Rowlatt Act imposed additional taxes on Indians who were already groaning under the burden of taxes.

(d) The Rowlatt Act authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law

Answer: d

20. Where did the brutal 'Jallianwala Massacre' take place?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Lucknow

Answer: a

21. Why did General Dyer order to open fire on a peaceful demonstration at Jallianwala Bagh? Choose from the given options.

- (a) He wanted to show his power.
- (b) Firing was ordered because it was an unruly crowd.
- (c) Because his object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect' to create fear in the minds of 'satyagrahis'.
- (d) He ordered to fire because he noticed a sudden unrest in the crowd.

Answer: c

MR ANANT KUMAR